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thoroughly discussed. As a result of these talks, the opposition to vaccination almost entirely disappears, and it frequently happens that the persons who have been loudest in proclaiming that they will never, never be vaccinated, come up and ask that I vaccinate them at once.

After being convinced that a real danger exists, and being told what is necessary to do, the people usually readily acquiesce in any measures directed by the authorities. It is in this way that the work of the Service is of great assistance to the local and State health authorities.

On the morning of the 14th I met the mayor and council of first one city and then the other, and took up with them in detail the measures to be adopted, and outlined a plan of organization for the work. Having received telegraphic instructions from you to proceed to points in Georgia, I left at 1 p. m., October 14, for Atlanta, Ga.

Respectfully,

C. P. WERTENBAKER,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Smallpox in Georgia.

WILMINGTON, N. C., *October 22, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report on the smallpox conditions at Richland and Lumpkin, Ga., and vicinity.

In obedience to your telegraphic instructions of October 13, received at Bristol, Tenn.-Va., directing me to proceed to Montezuma, Ga., for consultation with Hon. E. B. Lewis regarding the smallpox situation in that section, I left Bristol on the afternoon of October 14, 1899.

Before leaving, I received a telegram from Mr. Lewis stating that there was no infection at Montezuma, and asking that I go on to Lumpkin, Ga., to investigate the conditions in that vicinity. I wired you these facts from Bristol. While en route to Lumpkin, I received a telegram from the mayor of Richland, Ga., a town of some 900 inhabitants, situated on the Georgia and Alabama Railroad about 12 miles east of Lumpkin, stating that he had been asked by the authorities of Lumpkin to get me to investigate Richland before coming to Lumpkin.

In accordance with this request, I stopped at Richland, and there met Dr. Wiley of Columbus, Ga., who had been sent down by his city to investigate the situation. Accompanied by Dr. Wiley, I visited a patient who was suffering with the prevailing disease, and found that he had discrete smallpox in the tenth day of the eruption. The patient was a grocer who occupied a room in rear of his store, and his 2 children, aged about 10 or 12 years, his only attendants, mingled freely with the case and the public. The store was open for business, and people were coming and going as though smallpox did not exist, absolutely no precautions being taken. The children were not even vaccinated. While standing in front of this grocery I discovered a case of smallpox in the person of a negro boy who was standing in a small crowd of children near the grocery. This case was in the desquamative stage, and was scattering infection wherever he went.

I informed the mayor of the condition of affairs, and advised him as to the measures necessary to be taken, but the apathy there is so great that I doubt if anything effective is done unless outside influence is brought to bear on the town. I was unable to learn just how long the disease had existed in the town, as the physicians had not recognized it in the beginning, but it has evidently existed in the neighborhood for several months. One of the citizens told me that there were only 5 cases in and around Richland, but I learned on the following day, on the authority of a physician, that upward of 50 cases existed in and

around Richland. This latter statement is probably nearer the truth, as I heard that there were a number of scattered cases on several of the plantations near the town. I arrived at Lumpkin on the same afternoon, and met the city and county authorities. Lumpkin is the county seat of Stewart County, and has a population of about 1,500 people.

I was informed that no smallpox existed in Lumpkin, and that no case had appeared nearer than 5 miles, but the people were anxious to learn if the disease prevailing at Richland was genuine smallpox, and if so, what measures they must take to prevent its introduction into Lumpkin.

In accordance with the request of the local authorities, I met a mass meeting of the citizens of Lumpkin at the court-house that evening for a discussion of the situation, and the measures to be adopted. There were probably 1,200 persons present out of a population of 1,500, so great was the interest in the matter.

The situation was thoroughly discussed, and I outlined the measures that were necessary to protect the town. Here, as elsewhere, I found great opposition to vaccination, due to former experiences with vaccination with the "dried point." After explaining the difference in the action of glycerinized lymph from that of the dried point, I had many applications from persons in the audience to vaccinate them. This I was unable to do, as I had no glycerinized lymph with me, but the authorities telegraphed for a supply, and state that vaccination will be made compulsory. They have also made preparations for the isolation of cases and will inaugurate a system of inspection for the prompt discovery of any such case.

On the following morning, accompanied by Dr. Patterson, of Lumpkin, I visited Moore's place, a small community inhabited chiefly by negroes, some five miles east of Lumpkin toward Richland, and containing probably 150 people, living in scattered cabins. Here I found 1 case of smallpox in the 15th day of the eruption, the patient being a negro man.

I was informed that the disease had been prevailing in the community since the latter part of June last, and up to the date of my visit there had been 12 known cases, and 1 death. No precautions had been taken, and as a county road passed within 20 feet of the present patient's house, considering which fact, with the well-known sociability of the people of that section, I do not doubt that the infection has been widely scattered.

I urged upon the "ordinary" of the county the necessity for the isolation of all cases of smallpox, and the thorough disinfection of all infected houses, articles, etc., and vaccination in infected areas. I also informed his excellency Governor Candler, at his request, as to the situation in this section. As far as my information goes smallpox is more or less scattered throughout the counties of Stewart and Chattahoochee, and cases have quite recently appeared in Webster and Quitman counties, Ga. All of these counties are grouped in the southwestern part of the State, on or near the Alabama line.

The disease is the same mild type of smallpox that has prevailed during the past few years, but the tendency seems to be that the type will be more severe this winter than it has for several years past. I left Lumpkin on October 17 to continue a general inspection of the State of Georgia, the result of that inspection to be given in another report.

Respectfully,

C. P. WERTENBAKER,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.